EDITORIALS. (Daily, February 19.) THE three great powers, the United States, England and France, have notably honored the occasion of the coronation of their Majesties, King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, There was no offiannouncement of the event to governments except in the circular addressed to diploconsular agents residing here. There was not a single invitation sent from the Foreign Office or from any other governmental source to any Kaiser, King, President, Prince or other potentate whosoever to attend the ceremonies of the Coronation. Our special envoy, who was sent to Japan, went solely only incidentally that an invitation was extended to the Japanese sover- ment of the Kingdom is the end of the na- States Minister Resident, Captain Wilson, eign to attend the crowning of their Majesties. Yet notwithstanding that no especial efforts were made to have the ceremony generally known throughout the world, and that no pressing invitations for the presence of distinguished personages have been issued, still our little State has been considerably honored in this particular. Two ships of war of our great continental neighbor came expressly by order of its Government; and their commanders. Captain Wilson and Commander Pearson. were especially instructed to do honor to the occasion of our national ceremonial. The same is to be said of the presence of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Mutine in our harbor. Her Commander Edwards comes here by special orders, and Captain Chateauminois of the French war-ship Limier declares officially to His Majesty, that, but for the excessive draft of his iron-clad flagship. the gallant French Admiral of the Pacific would have unfurled his broad pennant in the port of Honolulu on the occasion of the Coronation. The men-of-war in the harbor on the day of that event were what we may call an honorary coronation fleet. The gallant officers, who command these ships have, with marked courtesy and respect, not only as dignified representative officers but as superior gentlemen, honored the cereniony of the crowning of their Majesties. the King and Queen. The presence of the Japanese Embassy was regarded as a manifestation of especial honor and respect from an enlightened Asiatic potentate to his brother Sovereign of Polynesia. The King of Slam sent felicitations and cordial expressions of good will to jesty of Hawaii, and to mark or com-Thus much has happened of official visita- | declined since the days of the founder of from abroad, without any effort or solicitahas been the cordial and, it may be said, perly-constituted order, the chief political surpass, if possible, the Centennial Exbut, as we have seen at the capital of the instance has the overwhelming majority of been that only about one-eighth of the Great Republic, the representative of the Hawaiians in the Hawaiian Legislature space occupied has been wanted for the exsmallest nation was allowed to have pre- ever risen up against the foreign minor- hibits of countries foreign to that in which

THE Opposition is a failure; it wreaks its hysteric energies in vain. It illustrates the bark of a bad, pestilent cur at the heels of a great, calm, indifferent mastiff. It is all ery and no wool! The opposition has regaled its readers with promises of "political earthquakes." It has predicted certain sure periods of rolitical change. It has limited the time first of all for a few weeks-subsequently changed to months-and at last it positively fixed the period of the present Ministry's deposition at the immediate close of the event of the Coronation. All their prophesies prove utterly false, and yet the prophets continue their preposterous predictions. They talk of the masses of the country, of the will and purpose of men of brains, respectability and wealth in the land being determined to accomplish certain pocitical changes; but this opposition does not represent any masses, or brains, or respectability and wealth of the community. Indeed, if the opposition had command of any brains, why should its brawlers have been idly vaporing, blustering, abusing and threatening ever since this Ministry came into power? The fact is, there is no opposition to the Ministry, but a paltry, personal antagonism to Mr. Gibson chusett, H. B. M. S. Mutine, and the corthat has been carried on ever since he vette Limier, of the French marine, may showed his hand in public affairs. These be properly styled a Caronation Fleet, as insignificant howlers tried to put him down they have been ordered by their several at the last election, but he, with the cordial Governments to be in the harbor of Honogood will and approval of the people, put lulu, so that their officers and armament them down instead. The efforts of the might assist at and participate in honoring opposition to produce some notable effect Their Majesties' Coronation. And we think on public sentiment, or to bring about some | that the several Powers could not have substantial result in politics, have always made a happier choice of officers to carry chded in miserable failure, which is to be out a generous international courtesy and accounted for by the want of force of char- to honor a little state, than in the selection acter, ability or experience in the opposing of such officers and gentlemen, as Captain Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute writers and leaders. They are common- Wilson, Commander Pearson, Commander place men of small calibre, and fit only for Edwards, and Commander Chateauminois. domestic manufactures, arts and products the routine of their daily occupations in The senior of these gentlemen, Captain in their fine building in Boston which is life. In no sense are they qualified for polit- Wilson, impresses all who have encount- close by that which is to be used for the ical leadership. Their misrepresentations ered him with his uniform courtesy and foreign exhibition. are too gross, vicious and puerile; their kindliness of manner. He is evidently a tions are all in vain. They may tiekle the chevelier, and his gallantry in a trying now being prepared by J. A. Hassinger, Esq., can never get out of a proscribed biased of conferring its honors, a mark of unusual Each flag is four and one half feet wide by nine groove. They may amuse, occasionally, a distinction for an American officer. Long. feet in length, and are divided into two groups. few dirty minds that itch for strong person- we hope, that his handsome person may The first ten flags are intended to represent the clear, common sense of the community. Order of the Bath. Commander Edwards white, and blue in horizontal stripes, No. 2, two

pall over the remains of our Minister.

opposition is an utterfailure. the bonded period is not extended, about a mill- tivity, and high-toned courteous demeanor

# (Daily, February 20.)

HOPE VS. DESPAIR An intelligent gentleman, who occupies royal esteem for the courteous personal an honorable position abroad, while on a bearing of these officers, who have been visit to these Islands, speaking in reference | charged with the carrying out of a national to the political situation of the country, ob- courtesy conferred on Monday, in person, on served that "the party, which for a long | board the several vessels of the coronation time held political influence in this land, fleet, the decoration of Commander of the has properly lost its hold for want of hope. Royal Order of Kalakana upon the e several Its leaders have been prophets of despair to Commanders. the native population, who are still the chief constituents of the Kingdom." This is true. The late Attorney-General Arm- | Qols. C. P. Iaukea and J. H. Boyd, on Monday strong publicly said, that "within fifty years at least, the Hawaiians will have passed a way." His brother, General Samuel | His Majesty was received with a Royal salute of Armstrong said in a discourse uttered in this city, that "the Kanaka is doomed." avowedly on especial business Other gentlemen of their party association connected with immigration, and it was have said in public and otherwise, that Majesty was received on board the Lackawanna "the only hope for the political advance- by His Excellency Rollin M. Daggett, United tive Government," and quite recently two and all the officers, in full dress. Through gentlemen, Messrs. Baldwin and Bailey, His Excellency the American Minister, His representatives of the Planters' Labor and Majesty the King presented Captain Wil-Supply Company, while visiting the city of son with the Decoration of Knight Com-New Orleans and there interviewed, are mander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua. On quoted as having said that "Hawaiian-Americans look forward to the time when the country shall become a portion of the Union," Now we must bear in mind the fact of the recognition of the independence of the Kingdom by the great States in a spirit of generous sympathy towards the Captain Chateauminois and officers in full dress. Hawaiian Chieftain and his people, who His Majesty the King presented to Captain had shown a ready disposition to assimilate with the order of civilization. The founder of the Kingdom, the Conqueror Kamehameha, as soon as his character was known abroad was held in high esteem by foreign potentates, and we have seen that the King of England addressed him as Majesty, and gave orders that British commanders in the Pacific should respect his flag U. S. S. Wachusett, and they were received by wherever met, and accord it Royal honors. Now mark, that the British Power has been notably backward in ac- sented to Captain Pearson, through His Excelcording titles of sovereignty to the chiefs of lency R. M. Daggett U. S. Minister Resident, petty States. We see in the case of the the decoration of Knight Commander of the Sultans, Rajahs and Maha-Rajahs, of the Royal Order of Kalakaua; His Majesty then Malay Archipelago and South-eastern Asia, visited the Ward Room officers, His Maall of whom control far greater territory jesty visited H. B. M.'s vessel of war Mutine, and population than the Kingdom of and was received on board by Commander Ed-Hawaii, and yet they have never been wards and officers. His Majesty presented Capaddressed as other than "Highness," tain Edwards with the decoration of Knight while the great Roman style of Majesty Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, was early accorded to the Sovereign Chief All the ships were handsomely dressed. of Hawaii, who had given evidence of an enlightened spirit of political order, and every assurance of the complete security of strangers within his borders, that their eign arts, products and manufactures which his former royal visitor, and, in view of rights should be as well guarded as those of is likely to assume very important proporthe forthcoming Coronation, expressed his his own native people. The spirit of justice tions. From the floor plans of the building, Royal pleasure and satisfaction. At the and right established by the founder of the which we have before us, it appears that same time our Foreign Office received as- King lom, and faithfully maintained by all Hawaii is expected to be among the exhibsurances from the Foreign Office at Bang- his successors, thereby establishing in Ha- itors on this occasion, a considerable space kok, Siam, that the Siamese Prince Pris- waii an order of civilization of the first on each floor having been set apart for her, dang, now in Europe, had been instructed | degree, has secured for this little kingdom | but we have not heard that any step has by his sovereign to order in Paris decora- an unqualified recognition of entire inde- yet been taken by those who are charged tions of the Royal Siamese Order of the pendence, for which immensely greater with the management of the Exhibition to Crown of Siam to be presented to the mem- | States have sought for in vain. Now the | place themselves in communication with bers of our Royal Family and the officers of chief and the people who obtained this re- those here who are likely to furnish exhibour Government as evidence of the cordial | cognition are still here. A native sovereign, | its. We hope the invitation will not arrive friendship of the King of Siam to His Ma- the peaceful successor of the Great Kameha- too late to receive a practical answer truly meha, sits on the Hawaiian Throne; and, representative of the products of the Kingmemorate the event of the Coronation. although the Hawaiian people have sadly tions and of expressions of consideration their Kingdom, yet there is a goodly rempant full of national spirit and hope, holdtion on the part of this Government. Such | ing in their hands, in accordance with pro- "World's Fair" of the first character to spontaneous demonstrations of good will influence. Their ballot still mainly consti- hibition of 1876. But when they came and respect from great States to our small tutes the legislative body of the Kingdom, to reckon up the cost, it alarmed realm. Powerful and magnanimous na- and they have not yet proven themselves them, and the project fell through. It has tions in their exercise of national courtesy unworthy of their special privilege by any been revived in its present shape from condo not for a moment consider the unjust discrimination against the strangers sideration of the fact that the universal relative condition or power of other States, who live with and among them. In no experience of these great exhibitions has cedence over those of all other States, and ity to do any wrong to foreign interests. the exhibition was held. The promoters when he fell in death, the festivities of a They have ever acted in accordance with came to the conclusion that if the products great capital were stayed with sorrow, and the spirit dictated by the founders of their and manufactures, &c., of the United States representatives of mighty States bore the Kingdom, to live in harmony with, and were excluded, a building of moderate diobserve justice and right in their inter- mensions-such as that of the Massachucourse with foreigners. Therefore, the great setts Charitable Mechanic Associationpolitical privileges accorded by foreign would answer all their purpose. There-

and their independence.

(Daily, February 21.)

THE CORONATION FLEET.

THE U.S.S. Lackawanna, U.S.S. Wa-

one. They wanted to hold in Boston a powers to the Hawaiian chief and his peo- upon they incorporated under the name ple have never been forfeited; and we feel, of the "Foreign Exhibition Association," moreover, that the powers which accorded and made arrangements to obtain the use this eminent political distinction to Hawaii, of the Charitable Mechanic Association in contrast with many much larger States, Building for their purposes. This building formant. would regret that the chiefly lines and na- has over seven acres of available floor space, tive people to whom, the sovereign recog- and, from the method of its construction, nition was accorded should utterly pass seems to be admirably adapted for the puraway. We feel that the Powers recog- pose to which it is intended to put it. From nised the Hawaiian nation for its mainten- the information to hand up to the middle ance. Then why should any within her bor- of last month there appeared to be every ders despair, and why should they endeavor probability that the exhibits offered to to impress this despair upon the Hawaiian | the Association would exceed all their prepeople? The Hawaiians bitterly resent conceived expectations and fill the building and resist such expressions of hopelessness to overflowing.

in respect not only to their political, but Just why so great a desire for this exphysical existence, and it cannot be won- hibition existed may perhaps be best exdered at that they have readily inclined plained by the following quotation from their hearts and given their voices to a the Manufacturer's Gazette, a weekly jourpolicy that was based upon hopefulness and | nal published in Boston.

"Since the Centennial, in 1876, the peothe continuance of the Hawaiian people ple of this country have had no opportunity to see, in a public exhibition, the results of foreign industry and art, more especially of art as applied to manufactures. The Centennial Exhibition was a great stimulus to all our industries, especially in the direction of better and more artistic work, and its influence is still felt in every factory in the country. But in the six years that have passed since its gates were closed there have been great advances in Europe and in the other quarters of the globe, newer and better processes of manufacture have been introduced in almost all departments of industry, and the results show that wonderful progress has been made, Our own manufacturers need an opportunity to see and study these results, that they may know the very best that the world affords, and bring their own work up to its level, if not to a pitch beyond."

It should be added that the New England will at the same time hold an exhibition of

falsifications are manifest, and useless, con- superior officer, a gallant and experienced Upon the occasion of the Coronation, as well temptible and self-evident even to their own man, endowed with a generous heart. as upon the unveiling of the Statue, the Governreaders. At any rate their frantie outeries, The junior American Commander Pearment building was beautifully dressed with a windy denunciations and chronic falsifica- son, is the embodiment of a preux series of flags belonging to a code of signals ears of a few narrow, prejudiced souls that situation won from a great nation, jealous under whose direction the flags were made alities, but they do not affect in the least the bear the decoration of the Royal English nine digits and zero, as follows :- No. 1, red, They, in reality, manufacture no public has the impressive bearing of most courteous blue and two red squares arranged alternately. opinion; nor do they ruffle the calm of self-possession, and is a superior officer, and No. 3, a red cross on a white ground. No. 4, even a single Minister. Not a whisper or accomplished gentleman. The French a green cross on a yellow ground. No. 5, green. echo of their malevolence reaches the peace- Commander Chateauminols, now in early yellow, and green perpendicular stripes. No. 6, ful precints of the Throne. Verily the manhood, shows by his advancement in his a blue diamond on a white ground. No. 7, red. profession, his ability as an offi- yellow, and green horizontal bars. No. 8, red, cer. "Il a unavenir," he has a fu- white and blue perpendicular stripes. No. 9, The amount of whisky in bond in the United ture, said one of his officers the other red and white squares alternately. No. 10, white States is 184,628,331 gallons, of which 90,000,000 day, and this saying will be readily any combination can be made so as to render is in Kentucky. This represents over 75,000,000 appreciated by any one observing the communication easy from one vessel to another, upon which taxes must be paid before 1885. If firm, vigorous manhood, intellectual ac- or with the shore. The five distinguishing pennants are used to designate the class of questions asked. These same flags were used last We are happy to state that His Majesty the the State ball.

#### (Daily, February 22.) GEORGE WASHINGTON

King, not only desirous of recognizing the

national courtesy shown to him and his

people, but also desirous of marking the

His Majesty the King, accompanied by Hon.

C. H. Judd. His Majesty's Chamberlain, and

last, visited all the vessels of war in port. The

first vessel visited was the U. S. S. Lackawanna,

twenty-one guns. All the vessels of war at the

same time manned yards, and they remained so

until His Majesty had completed his visits, His

leaving the Lackawanna, another Royal salute

His Majesty and suite, then visited the

French war-vessel Limier, and they were re-

ceived on board by Mons. Henri Feer. Com-

missioner and Consul-General for France.

Chateauminois, through Mons. Henri Feer Con-

sul and Commissioner for France, the decora-

tion of Knight Commander of the Royal Order

of Kalakaua. Whilst His Majesty remained or

board, through the marines were put a series of

exercises, and on his departure a royal salute

His Majesty and suite then went on board the

Captain Pearson and officers in full dress. On

being escorted to the cabin His Majesty pre-

During the autumn of this year there is

to be held in Boston an Exhibition of For-

The idea which the originators of this

Exhibition are working out is a good

was fired

Each recurring 22nd of February is held in especial reverence in the United States and other portions of the civilized world as the anniversary of the birth of a great and good man, one of the purest of patriots and one of the ablest of statesmen, George Washington, who becomes with the flight of each year more and more a mighty figure in history. The great Virginia farmer and surveyor now fills a niche in the world's valhalla where he will be ever ranked among the foremost of men. He has received and deserves the noblest of names, the Savior and the Father of his country. Human nature feels ennobled and encouraged in the contemplation of such a character: Love and reverence for his memory are no longer confined to his own land, but spread abroad, and great nations deem it an honor to take part in honoring America's great son. Little Hawaii joins reverentially in the commemoration of the anniversary of his birth. It is interesting to note here, that Amer-

with Hawaii's great chieftain. When

Washington closed his military career in

1783, Kamehameha was near the culmination of his military success, and, when the great American patriot resigned the presidency of his country in 1796, the Hawaiian warrior had succeeded in the unification and pacification of his country. In those times the contrast between the American leader and the Hawaiian chief was by no means as great as it now is between the President of the United States and the King of Hawaii. At that time the island conqueror could muster an army of 25,000 devoted followers, and in his battles on Hawaii, Maui and Oahu he led to the charge nearly as many warriors as Washington had in command at Brandywine or Yorktown. While the American patriot could claim the support of 3,000,000 souls rising p for freedom, Kamehameha had not less han one quarter of a million of men under his sway; but since then how the difference has widened. The nation of Washington has grown to fifty—yea, sixty—millions of souls, while the successor of Kamehameha rules over a State of, say, 70,000. The character and principles of leading men give character to a State, and not the mere area and population. The 60,000 or 70,000 of ancient Athens have sent down to our time an infinitely mightier name than the millions of Persia, owing to the eminent character of her leading men. It may be that Hawaii can claim some consideration, despite the paucity of her numbers, in confounder and a father of the country, since and abundance abound in the land, and enabled the feeble and the helpless to enloy a security that had never before been knewn in Hawaii. His name, too, shall go abroad beyond his own land, and win the admiration of other people, like that of the American patriot and statesman. The vantage to an importer of it over importers parallel between Washington and Kamehameha may be permitted to a Hawaiian writer, and we may say that the Hawaiian people, who have set up with such welcome. rejoicing and reverence the statue of their

ington, whose memory we reverently comengaged a diplomatic reporter, although the very untrustworthy nature of his information ported that the relations between the Foreign unrefined sugars free of duty, may be changed which was an unqualified untruth. Now he re- centage of absolute fineness or clarification, inports that a Commander of a man-of-war in port stead of the color-test standard, not, however, to demanded an apology from the Foreign Office | Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the under threat that he would steam out of harbor House, said that the action of the committee in regard to the modification of the treaty was deif it was not given. This is another untruth. We advise our contemporary to seek more cor- within the scope of the original intention respectrect sources of information than his talking in-

to appreciate and reverence the transcend-

ant character of the matchless American

patriot and statesman; and when prosper-

ous Hawaii constructs her temple of fame

she will reserve in it an honored niche for

the statue of the illustrious George Wash-

## Latest Foreign News.

The steamer "City of New York" arrived Wednesday afternoon, and brought mail dates fails in accomplishing this end, the President is authorized to give notice to the Hawaiian Governto the 14th instant. The following is a sum- ment of the abrogation of the treaty. It was dismary of the latest news :-

Princes is likely to have on the French army is the subject of auxious speculation in Paris. There have been some very destructive floods at Cincinnatti on the 11th February. The gauge marked sixty-one feet eight inches, the water rising nearly two inches hourly. The steam ferry and street railway communication between Cincinnatti and Kentucky side of the river is cut off entirely. The Newport military barracks are all flooded, and nearly two square miles of the city are under water. People have been taking coal and provisions in boats all has been perpetrated against the revenue of the Goday to the inhabitants and delivering them vernment. He, too, submitted a resolution authorthrough second and third story windows.

The Queen will probably open the Fisheries Exhibition. Russia asks 10,000 feet space, Every foot of the building will be occupied. It is reported that Prince Jerome has been emoved to the Establishment for Invalids at

In addition to a neuralgic attack, Bismarck is suffering from swollen limbs, The latest re-ports concerning the condition of Bismarck are according to Belmont, reigned supreme among ports concerning the condition of Bismarck are unfavorable. General Campeno has accepted the Ministry of

War, and Admiral Jaureguiberry complying with the request of President Grevy, has agreed o conduct the Ministry of Marine, sending the appointment of his successor.

Washington, Jan. 24,-Claus Spreckels, the San Francisco sugar refiner, said to-night that he idea of having a monopoly of the sugar busiless of the Pacific coast was humbug. There are, he said, two other refineries there opposed to him; one is owned by Boston parties, the other by Californians. There is a greater monopoly in the sugar refinery interest in the East than there ever was in California, for while there are three separate and entirely distinct ies are virtually under the control of a syndicate. 'The whole trouble about the Hawaiian sugar ousiness," he said, "comes from the jealousy of a few men who are anxious to get control of the sugar trade of the Pacific States. The idea that I have thought of pensioning the Hawaiian King and annexing the islands, as is stated in the Republican this morning, is the hight of absurdity. All this fuss and rant about my business has grown out of the jealousy of the East-ern refiners, and because I have succeeded in seiling my products cheaper than they can af-ford to do after paying freight. They have adopted the foolish policy of hiring a blackmailing sheet in California to abuse me. This, however, does not affect me in the least, and in spite of the fact that I am accused of owning every railroad that enters San Francisco, the Judges of all the courts and the Senate and Legislature of the State of California, besides a few Congressmen, my possessions do not weigh me down. To sum the whole matter up, of course I don't want the treaty abrogated, but if the Senate concludes that the small percentage of sugar used in the Unifed States produced by the Hawaiian Islands, will eventually crush out the planters of Louisiana, you may rest assured that shall still continue to supply that necessity to the Pacific coast consumers, and the Eastern ion gallons will be withdrawn by the 1st of Jan- of this gallant young French commander. night to help decorate the dancing pavilion at refiners will have a hard fight to get a share of the trade. - Boston Herald.

## Our Foreign Correspondence.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

San Francisco. February 8th, 1883. This year, 1883, is called with much reason, the most disastrous since some very far away date not named. The floods in Europe appealed to our sympathies and purses for the relief of sufferers by Rhine and Danube overflows, but this was no sooner done than the United States too found itself under water, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, the rivers became uncomfortably unmanagable, and the Union Pacific Railroad suffered from stress of weather - would-be travelers suffering even more. A terrific railroad accident at Tehachapi, a little station in Southern California, came to swell the list of horrors; in this instance a train was left at the top of a steep grade at 3 o'clock in the morning without a proper arrangement of the brakes, a violent wind blew the cars down the grade, they took fire and a score of sleeping passengers were burned or smothered to death. Numerous law suits threaten to grow out of the accident, as the absence of conductors and brakenen, at a time when their care might have prevented the back sliding of the train, is thought to have arisen through neglect of duty. A daring train robbery in the Sierra Nevada mountains followed, and the running down of the unfortunate ica's pre-eminent man was a contemporary ship Cimbria in the fog off the German coasts by the Sultan, also results in the prosecution of the captain of the latter for manslaughter in Hamburg. A crisis in French politics has followed the deaths of Gambetta and General Change, Prince Jerome Bonaparte and the Orleans people have been making themselves objectionable, but rapid changes of ministry seem to be the only serions results of the Parisian feeling of nnessiness A war with Germany is not by any means the imrinent danger many excitable prophets would like to make it out, it is not toward glory in arms but towards a secure and trustworthy government that French ambition tends just at present. One more disaster in the United States, and this the last up to date, was the burning of the Newhall House, a large hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin There was an immense loss of life, and incendiaries were suspected, but thus far no definite discoveries have been made, though one employe confessed he spent half an hour after discovering the fire, in saving papers and valuables that he might have

spent in awaking the tenants of the building. Hawaiian affairs at Washington have taken on a w aspect under the Minority Report submitted by the Honorable P. Belmont, representative from New York, on the Foreign Affairs Committee Charles J. Folger, the Secretary of the Treasury laid before the committee an exhauttive re sume of his views on the effect, commercially the abrogation, also tables of statistic show ng in detail not only the importation and exportation for the year between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, but also the quantity of sugar and molasses produced in the tate of Louisiana and the United States. In his letter the Secretary dwelt upon the alleged high scale of prices at which sugar was taken up and consumed by the people on the Western Slope of the Continent-a scale higher than that of a like quality of the article on the Eastern Slope, although West is so much more readily accessible from the Islands; yet, he added, "While the price is greater at the West than at the East, the Eastern sequence of the pre-eminent character of a merchant cannot offer his wares to consumers at the West at as low a rate as his Western rival." after his wars and struggles he made peace | while equally free from duty, and stated as a recently-propounded fact that, to a buyer from the United States, the price of sugar in the Islands is made by adding to the value of it there a sum equal to what would be the duty on it at one of ir ports where sugar is subject to our tariff-rates, so that the duty he would have paid to the Government, he pays, in effect, to the seller on the Islands, so that the non-payment of duty on sugar imported from Hawaii gives no ad of the article from other places. The Secretary also touched upon the favorable terms of carriage for his wares, which enabled the Western man to underbid, to some extent, dealers east of the Missouri River, but stated that the department was not aware that the success of the Western dealer was in any great measure the effect of the pre-eminent hero, will learn more and more treaty, nor of any complaint of the operation of the treaty on the business of this country. "I that it would beneficially affect the business in terests of this country to abrogate the treaty.' After the reading of this communication, the House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized

Kasson, of Iowa, to report in favor of retaining the treaty, but in a modified form, whereupon Blount and Belmont dissented from the report, the latter remarking that the Treasury Department itself, rather than the treaty, was on trial, for having admitted, free of duty, sugars not contemplate Our Wednesday contemporary appears to have | by the treaty. Mr. Kasson offered the House a resolution requesting the President to endeavor to bring about a revision of the treaty to the that the clause relative to the in is always conspicuous. Some time ago he re- troduction of Hawaiian muscovado, brown and to permit the character and grades of such Office and the French Legation were broken off, duty free sugars to be determined by their perimpair reciprocity. The Hon. Charles G. Williams. signed to bring the trade between the countries ing it. There was reason to believe that extensive frauds had been perpetrated on the government. whereby high grades of sugar doctered to appear of an inferior grade such as the treaty admitted free of duty, had been brought in under the operation of the treaty. The modification proposed by the committee was to substitute the polariscopic test for the color test, and in case the committee tinctly stated that the Treasury Department and General Motteronge is dead,

The effect the cashiering of the Orleans dissatisfied with the committee's report and asserted that the President would not dare to assume under the wording of the committee's resolution, authority to take steps to bring about the abrogation of the treaty. Belmont then prepared and filed his minority opinion, taking the groun I that there are serious objections to the interference of Congress with the treaty-making power and showing that the evils complained of in connection with the treaty are not due to its defects, but to incompetent and corrupt administering of the law by Consular and customs officers. He asserted that evidence shows that under the treaty a colossal fraud izing the President to institute inquiry into the alleged frauds, and report the result to Congress; and suggested that notice to the King of the Hawaiian Islands respecting the wish of the United States to terminate the treaty be withhold until the President responds to the resolution of inquiry to the question whether or not notice of termination given under an article like that in the Hawaiian Islands Treaty, is, primarily, an Executive American officials in the Sandwich Islands, and among the Customs' officers where the sugars have entered, for two-thirds of the importations of all the sugar from the Sandwich Islands since the treaty have been entered and passed in violation of the treaty, and in fraud of the United States revenue laws. He indicated that if the corrunt officials were in the United States, both civil and criminal proceedings could, and should, be brought against them by the Government, and their frauduent appliances and practices prevented in the future. Belmont concluded with a recommendation to prosecute guilty diplomatic or consular officers of sugars that have been entered at any Customhouse of the United States in violation of the Customs. He also recommended that all further waiian Islands of the wish of the United States that the treaty be terminated, shall be postponed until a message from the President shall have been received by Congress in reply to the proposed resolution. Secretary Folger immediately the Hon, P. Belmont to furnish the Treasury Department with the facts and information on which s based his report, to which Representative Belmont replied that his accusation of fraud is based on statements now before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that unless the statements were absolutely false, they were quite sufficient to warrant an investigation of the subject. The alleged frauds constitute an arraignment of the Treasury under Morill, Sherman, and Folger himself, and has made grave charges against our own diplomatic, consular and Custom-house officers. It is said that the House will be compelled to adopt his resolution for inquiry into the scandal. The friends of the treaty are entirely in favor of investigation, saving that false accuastions have been made, and action taken upon them without giving the accused party the common justice of an exami-nation. Indeed, the Hawaiian Commissioner at Washington is reported to have said: "What our Islands want is to have sugar experts from this country sent out here in order to make the most | give your verdict." thorough and exhaustive examination of the sub ject possible, and not only would every facility be afforded them, but the Hawaiian Government would gladly defray all the expenses of such a While most revenue officials regarded Belmont's his tongue. "I suppose he's trying to catch the report as a masterly review of the situation the | English accent," said the wit.

Appraisers feel aggrieved that he did not accept lew York office in his charges against the Custom's service, for there, in the only case i sugar, it was decided that high grades above No Dutch standard, were dutiable and were no under the clause of the treaty, providing that agar commonly imported at San Francisco

ortland from the Sandwich Islands, and of the same grade and quality, should be entered free at any port of the United States. Meantime the sugar refiners of Massachus have written to every member of the Louisians delegation in Congress, saving that they are not as has been charged, in league with the nen of Louisiana in an effort to secure high duties sugar. On the contrary they aver that they nay be found on record as petitioners for very low rates on all grades of sugar, raw or refined. The tariff bill, with a curious clause on corks ncreasing the duty on them from 30 to from 50 to 50 per cent ad valorem, which is believed wil the beer export trade, is under consideration at Washington, as well as a bill introduced b representative Bingham, providing that no sl master by virtue of the laws of any State compelled to take a pilot not voluntarily employe on entering or leaving any harbor within the waters of the United States. San Francisco give a groan of sympathy, for a Pilotage Bill is als before the California State Legislature, now in ession at Sacramento, and that Joyous Democrati

proposes to reduce charges about one-half owners' Association was the first to move n the Pilotage Bill in San Francisco. Many adjourned meetings of the representatives of the various mercantile interests of the city were held and under co-operation of committees from the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, pilotage was brought to the notice of the Legislature. These august representatives of a great State's est interest, instituted an investigation of th large income from pilotage was divided with the tow-boat monopoly. They, thereupon, requested the Shipowners' Association to draft a bill with such provisions as might serve to bring such nefa co-operation to naught. The bill-which ald have been passed some days ago, but is, for e reason, delayed exempts all vessels under 500 tons register from compulsory pilotage also all vessels in the coasting trade from Alaski to the southern line of California—no matter of

This last will be a boon to colliers from Britis

Columbia, as coal is a very close business; thes

vessels being constantly in the trade know the waters as well as any pilet, and it would be a mer farce for them to employ one. Other vessels aq o pay \$6 per foot draught inward, and \$4 per foo draught outward, the former rate being \$5 per cot and 4 cents per registered ton. The preserver rate will be consequently a reduction of from 25 t 40 per cent, according to the size of the vessel This pilotage is compulsory on vessels not exemply by the provided conditions. Formerly pilotage was nominally optional, as vessels could pay halfpilotage, and go without a pilot-but in reality all vessels were compelled to take a pilot, as otherwise no tug boat would tow them out, on the strength of which the tugs forced the pilots to divide with hem. Much is hoped from the present Bill in the vay of liberating the pilots from the tyranny of Towboat Company. It is thought also that the Legislature may force the Harbor Commisioners to reduce the present charge for wharfage, or dockage, as they prefer to call it. The xorbitant towage is a private matter between essel and towboat owners, and is believed to be a difficult matter for the State to undertake to regulate, as it affects foreign commerce, and hence must properly fall within the domain of United states legislation. At present from \$250 to \$300 charged for three hours tugging, and equally ample charges are laid upon the water supply for vessels, the control of the water supply being in the same hands as the towboat monopoly.

The present rates of dockage in San Francisco, rates established by the Board of State Harbor

Commissioners in 1880, are 50 cents a day for vesels under 50 tons, \$10 50 a day for vessels of 700 tons and under 800, and \$25 a day for vessels of 2200 tons and under 2500, the scale running 50 cents for each additional hundred tons. Carnival time was well kept in New Orleans, Chicago and Montreal. The procession of Rex in the South and the Ice Palace in the north were the best features of each. The Music Festival in Cininnati is just over and was financially and esthetially successful, Patti and Mme. Scalchi carrying

A United States Bishop, Spaulding of Peoria, was received by the Pope, on a recent visit to Rome and was granted a conference with His Holiness. There is talk of an appointment by the Pope of an American Cardinal to reside in Rome, and casionally cross the Atlantic with orders. The Marquis of Lorne was entertained by Gen. herman at dinner on Sunday, followed by a reception in Lord Lorne's honor on the succeeding nday. The Princess Louise has left Charleston o spend the winter in the Bermudas, and Lorne has returned to his Canadian provinces.

A wave of pugilism has gone over the country— everyone talks as familiarly of slugging and sparring as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs. Mace, the English boxer, is responsible for this revival of the manly art. He has made a tour through the United States, and was given a church box in in San Francisco, and was arrested in is hotel in New York under a warrant charging him and his companion Slade with being about to engage in a "prize fight"-significantly contrasting ways of welcoming the guest. It was claimed that the interference of the police was an outrage, 'sparring entertainment" being held as a duel n a flag. The muscular prisoners were released in due time, on their promise to be very good, and not hurt each other more than they could possibly help. The exhibition took place at Madison-square Garden, as at first contemplated; a full band of the police was present. The audience numbered about two thousand, and the sparring match was as tame as any fond municipality could wish. The two investigations-the Phoenix Park murder. Dublin, and the Arctic Expedition, resulting in the loss of the Jeannette-proceed slowly, but on the whole satisfactorily. Two prisoners have been fully identified in the Irish case, and the Secretary of the Navy at Washington has received a cable message from the American Minister Mr. Hunt, dated. sage from the American aminister air. Hunt, dated, St. Petersburg, stating that Lieutenant Harber has left Yakutsk to get the bodies of De Long and his party, the unfortunate victims of the supposed mismanagement of the ill-fated Arctic expedition

of the "Jeannette." Amid so many tribulations and so much cold his travels for the sake of his health, and witnessing with the Prince of Wales at Nice the concludceremonies of the carnival.

The death of Gustave Dore has thrown some inresting work into American hands. The Harper Dore's designs illustrating Edgar A. Poe's poem of "The Baven" and will bring them out in a form to match the "Ancient Mariner," as ft appeared illustrated by the same master.

COMBADE. Children and Temperance. The women and children exercised a direct influence in winning the great temperance viotories Cunard Line E. Willard, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has collected some truly pathetic stories about the children, "whose hearts and songs were the sunshing that never left the banner of the Amendments." "On the day of voting in Iowa," it is said, " barefooted urchins went timidly up to well-dressed business mens saving, Please, Sir, won't you vote for my mother and me?-my father is a drunkard.' Little boys marched up and down through the growd of voters with banners wreathed in evergreenwhereon were the words, . Please vote for the ie, or Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow Little girls went out two by two, with baskets heaped with button-hole boquets, and, while at a little distance fond motherly eye, watched their proceedings, they said to voters ; Won't you put in a ballot, eir, for the amendment?' And if they said they had, or would, the little fingers handed up a dewy bunch of flowers. Rough men were pinning childhood's sweet gift of 'posies' on their checkered shirts. Germans the United States, and to begin civil proceedings and Swedes fastening a sprig of mignonette in to forfeit sugars, and recover the value of any their old hat-bands, and colored men tying a fullblown rose to the only button left upon a threadbare coat, and saying. VYes, honey, dis chile is

" In one of the river towns the Mayor brought in a bloated German beer drinker to vote the whisky ticket, when the German's children, fresh from the Band of Hope procession, hurried forward, the little girl throwing her arms around her lather's neck, and saying, with tears, \*Papa, please vote for us at home?' and the boy, who was a cripple, taking him by the hand, with the same plea. Ach, mein Gott, dis vas too much!" exclaimed the German, breaking away from the man who had counted on bim, and going up to the ballot-box with the vote his little daughter gave him, while she held one hand and the lame buy hobbled on the other side as guardian. Not makes the whole world kin." "

" Gentlemen of the jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the wit-

A great Irish orator and wit was asked what an Irish friend of his, who had just arrived in London, could mean by perpetually putting out

### Childhood.

But yesterday I let my Childhood goshaking his clinging fingers from the hem of my Youth's dress, set thick with lustrous gen And rich with broiderie. With footsteps slow I saw him backward turn with face of woe; The roses faded of als diadem-The stars grown dimmer as he fled from them-His eyes bent on me, blank of smiles and glow.

Something the wishful child kept close in trust-A vague, faint rapture whose name knew I not. I felt my pulse beat slower, and wan sighs come from my beart unbidden, and tears hot That fell upon footprints in the dust and then I kissed Sweet Youth upon the eyes.

#### A Story

Fanny Driscoll, in Chicago Tribune.

(Written for the P. C. Advertiser.) Let us call him John Griffith, although the copie of Honolula knew him many years ago by very different name, but it would not do toelate the one fatal romance of his life without isting a nome de phone. Yes, it is best to call tim John Grifflto and associate the actual pedigree, character and incident, which we intend to clineate, with that altogether fictitious cognopen. Then it is in order to state that this (riffith came to these Islands from New England ing ago, when there were almost no white men here except missionaries. He was a stout, fearess, frank, good-looking young man at that time there was not an iota of vacillation simulation or dishonesty about him. In fact he prang from the old Puritan stock that braved he dangers of a wild world, and the rigors of a coluptary exile rather than surrender religious liberty. He could readily trace his lineage back to the Plymouth rock in 1620, and occasionally he was, pardonably, not a little proud to do so ; for he inherited all their staunch hardibood of physique, uncompromising morality and daunton courses. In thinking of spot a character,

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"THE TIMES" LEADING ABTICLE. - Extract from the London Times: - Passing by a crowd of minor notions, we come upon the exhibit of the Waltham Watch Company, which, in economical importance, is perhaps superior to anything else shown. The rivalry of the watches of this Company has already been felt by our own makers, and a hesitating attempt was made last session, in the interest of the Coventry manufacturers, to prevent the watch cases of the Company receiving the English samp. which certifies that they are made of gold. It would seem that the Wattham Watches may defy all attempts to exclude them in this indirect way. Their first claim to public approval was derived from the extraordinary nicety of their construction an eye that looked upon the group could see it clearly because o tears. 'A touch of nature the parts of all watches of the same class could be interchanged, and, production being thus made possible on a large scale, cheapness as well as excel-lence was secured. But the Company have gone on introducing improvements in their art, and the compensation balance they have devised seems to nesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you said that the delicacy of construction of the mechanism invented by the Company is such that a micrometer they exhibit at Paris measures the twenty-five-thousandth part of an inch, and might readily be divided under a lens into one-hund thousandth parts. M. McInenny, Agent for this Kingdom; also Agent for Gorham Sterling Silver-ware. The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.